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MS. DINGMAN: Welcome to the 715 area code I'd like to thank you for coming out this hearing. afternoon to the hearing. My name's Joyce Dingman. I'm on the numbering team with the Public Service Commission, which we'll just call PSC today, easier I'd also like to introduce a couple other folks. First at the end is Kathy Bakke. She is the head of the numbering team at the Public Service And Joe Cocke, he works for NeuStar Commission. which is the North American numbering plan administrator. You'll probably hear us call that NANPA. They are the third-party neutral administrator of NANPA resources throughout North America.

I'd like to make sure that everybody knows there are some handouts at the back of the room in case you didn't get them when you came in. There is a packet of answers to frequently asked questions. There are some maps showing all of the alternatives that the industry has come up with for area code relief. And there is one called a prefix and rate center chart that Joe's going to talk about later. And after Joe has talked, we'll ask for everybody's comments and questions and things.

There are also two forms. One is this

little one that lets us know that you are here and whether you'd like to speak today or not. If you haven't filled one of those out, please do and give them to Kathy. Even if you're not going to speak tonight, we'll know that you were here and you were interested in what's going on with this issue. The other is a comment form. And you can use that to write comments for us after the meeting today or it also tells you other ways to send comments in to us. And you should know that whether you're speaking tonight or you're sending written comments or doing comments through the web, they're all given exactly the same consideration.

If you've been looking at the PSC notice about these hearings, there were some maps at the back that had the projected lives for area codes, and those numbers are outdated now. The charts, the maps that are in the back of the room have the updated figures for you.

I'd also like to give you an introduction to some lingo you might be hearing us say. First, if you look at this little thing up on the podium here, phone numbers are made up of three parts. The first part is the NPA, that's the area code. Next is an exchange which is part of an area code, and

that piece is what we call an NXX, that's the exchange identifier. Some of you remember when we used to use names instead of numbers for exchanges. For example, when I was growing up our phone number was sometimes called Kenwood or KE5-0725. Kenwood is the NXX or the exchange. It's sometimes also called a central office code.

Then there is a line number which is different for every customer in the exchange. But there are only so many customer numbers in a prefix and only so many prefixes in an area code. And once those prefixes start running out we have to get a new area code.

I'd also like to give you a little information about the history of 715 and the area codes in Wisconsin. From 1947 to the present, Wisconsin's number of area codes has increased gradually from two to five. The original area codes were 414 and 715. Back in 1955, part of the 414 and the 715 area codes were split off to make 608. Traditionally, numbers are given out, were given out in blocks of 10,000 to companies that wanted numbering resources. Not real long ago something called number pooling was developed. And under number pooling, numbers are given out in blocks of

1,000 instead of 10,000.

The FCC set up a schedule for when number pooling would be implemented across the country.

And in August of 2003, pooling began in the 715 area code. Back when it was first started, pooling was first started, for technological reasons only 25 of the 253 rate centers in the 715 area code had to participate in pooling. Even so, we've saved 670,000 numbers in the 715 area code since pooling started. Numbers are now projected to run out in the fourth quarter of 2009. Before pooling began it was expected to run out in the second quarter of 2005. So you can see the pooling really does help extend the life of an area code.

The PSC recently asked for and got permission from the FCC to require number pooling in more of the rate centers in the 715 area code. But the effects of that won't be known for at least a year. And so in the meantime we have to deal with area code relief.

The question today is not whether we have to get an area code, but how to get an area code.

When an area code is close to running out of numbers, NeuStar has a meeting with the telecommunications industry to come up with a plan

for area code relief. And part of the point of our meeting today is to let Joe explain the alternatives that the industry came up with for types of relief. And then we want your questions and comments and opinions on this.

Me're only going to talk about the two main alternatives the industry has developed today. But all of them are in the maps in the back if you want to look at all of the possibilities they have put forward. But it's important to know that just because the industry has put forth a recommended form of relief doesn't mean that that's the way the Commission will choose to go. In fact, the Commission has not done what the industry recommended in either of the other two area code cases that have happened in Wisconsin.

So the industry has come up with their ideas; and some will probably speak today -- tonight, today, whatever, but really this is your chance to have your say in what happens and let us know your thoughts on how the area code should be dealt with.

So first I'd like to introduce Joe Cocke.

As I said, he's from NeuStar which is the North

American numbering plan administrator. They're the

ones who met with the industry to come up with their recommendations for how the area ode relief should be handled.

MR. COCKE: Thank you, Joyce. I'm going to use the mic so everybody can hear me okay. Like Joyce said, NeuStar is -- we're a public company and we're under contract with the FCC to provide the services of the North American numbering plan administration. So I refer to myself as a representative of NANPA, N A N P A, and we facilitate the area code relief planning process with the industry.

And this area code relief planning process is for the North American numbering plan which is the area code system shared by the United States, Canada, Bermuda and 16 Caribbean countries.

Numbering plan administration assigns blocks of telephone numbers to the industry in the form of prefixes, that's the exchange that Joyce mentioned.

We monitor the use of prefixes in an area code and determine when those prefixes will run out and a new area code will be required.

There are 792 usable prefixes in an area code. Each prefix contains 10,000 numbers. When projecting that an area code will run out of

prefixes, number plan administration looks at several factors, but mainly is the first -- is the history of area -- of the prefix code assignments. We refer to codes an awful lot in the industry, so I'll try to avoid confusing you.

The area code has 792 central office codes, and central office codes are the prefixes. So we monitor the history of these prefix assignments. We also look at the current growth rate within the industry and the annual code growth which is forecast for a period of five years. This is a semi-annual forecast that the industry service providers submit to us to predict future demands. So we look at all these factors and to protect -- to project the exhaust date of an area code and assist in the calculation of the life expectancy of the relief alternatives we will present today.

Numbering plan administration also coordinates the area code relief planning effort to the telecommunications industry to provide more telephone numbers when an area code begins to run out of prefixes. The planning process begins with the telecommunications industry team meeting to identify viable solutions. The industry team is required to follow regulations established by the

Federal Communications Commission, that's the FCC, the PSC, as well as telecommunication industry guidelines.

In planning area code relief, the industry must follow rate center boundaries, and I'll show you these in a little minute. And the industry is also precluded from considering certain types of relief like service specific area codes just for cell phones or pagers or other services by current federal regulations.

The industry considers communities of interest, city and county boundaries, and natural dividing lines like mountains and rivers when they are present. These factors are then measured against established industry criteria such as minimizing customer confusion, ensuring that relief plans have adequate projected lives, and maintaining competitive neutrality among service providers.

Finally, the industry strives to reach consensus on the best plan for the area as a whole. If consensus is reached, a plan is submitted to the PSC for approval.

NANPA as a neutral third party takes no position on any relief method or specific relief alternative. The PSC makes the final decision on

area code relief. After feasible alternatives are developed, public meetings like this are held to present the plans and gain the benefit of your input.

Once the final decision is made by the PSC, a press release is issued with details of the plan and customers are notified by their local service provider. The introduction of a new area code will have no effect on the rate you pay for a call whichever alternative is selected. What was a local call remains a local call.

Now, to familiarize you with the handouts, there is general background information with the frequently asked questions, the overview maps of the alternatives. And there is also the prefix rate center chart which we'll refer to in a few minutes.

Now, the overview map, the large one over here to my left, on the left side over here, I'll just sort of point at it, this particular map here is not a relief alternative map, but it shows the -- all the rate centers and cities and -- of greater than 5,000 population, and it also has the county lines that -- you have to kind of get up close to the map to see it, but the county lines are the blue lines. But the -- a lot of little squiggly lines,

these black lines all over the place, these are the rate areas, and a rate area is the geographic area that the prefixes are assigned to. And rate areas don't necessarily follow municipal boundaries or county lines. So the point that we're having here is having the county lines as a reference point so you can see how a split line, when we get to talking about the splits, you can see if a split line bisects a particular county or not, and it also gives you a reference point as to where some of the cities are on this large map.

Now, the prefix rate area chart -- that's this one here, looks like this. Because the maps are drawn to scale, the exact location of a split line may vary slightly from the map and that's why we've provided another tool which is the prefix rate area chart which will show you exactly how the relief alternative may affect you. By locating your telephone prefix on the chart, you can identify which rate area you are served by and which area code you will be in or which side of the split line you will be in if the split alternative is chosen. And locate your area code -- your rate area on the map, and you will see which side of the recommended split line you're on.

Now, for instance, we're here in River Falls and River Falls is over in this area here. On this split map here River Falls is on the west so you would be in area A. And I just happened to -- I was looking up a couple of prefixes -- 307 is the one on the first page and 307 is assigned to River Falls' rate area.

Now, interestingly, one thing about prefix assignments, you may have a wire line number that's 307, you may have a wireless number that's a different prefix, and that may not be rated in River Falls, it may be rated in Hudson or an adjacent rate area. So those folks that are living closer to the split line may see that their home number will be on -- in one area and then their cell phone number will be in the opposite area of the split line.

I'll give you a little background on the status of the 715. I know there is approximately 70 service providers, these are local phone companies, cell phone, PCS and paging companies. And the 715, it has 253 of those rate areas that we're talking about and generally covering the northern part of the state. And as of today there were approximately 91 usable prefixes remaining in the area code, that's 91 left out of the 792 prefixes.

So ever since 1947, we've been cooking along with all the 792 prefixes. They carved a few off when they did the 608, and now we're down to 91. And based on the current rate of rationing -- well, we're not rationing here, scratch my little note here. Based on the current use, the projected exhaust is fourth quarter 2009.

And generally a new area code is introduced by one of two methods, a geographic split or an overlay. Traditionally area code relief was provided by geographic split. Where an existing area code is divided, one side retains the old area code and the other side receives a new area code. Consumers on both sides of the split line retain their seven-digit -- the existing seven-digit phone numbers and local calls continue to be made by dialing seven digits. Area code split boundaries must follow rate area boundaries. These are those black lines we're talking about. They do not follow municipal or county boundaries except by chance. This is to preserve the existing rate structure which determines how much you pay to make a call.

Another form of area code relief is the overlay. With an overlay, the existing geographic area served by an area code is kept intact and a new

area code is added to the same geographic area. New customers or customers adding additional lines could be assigned numbers from the new overlay area code. When an overlay is implemented, the FCC requires that all calls be made dialing 10 digits, dialing the area code and the seven-digit number, even for local calls. This eliminates a dialing disparity between customers in the old area code and those in the new area code.

During the planning process, the industry considers a number of potential relief options.

Many of these alternatives ultimately fail to meet industry guidelines or are eliminated from further consideration. And today we'll be presenting alternatives 1 and 6.

The first one we'll talk about is alternative 6 which is the geographic split. That's the center map here. It's also in your handout. Under this alternative, the current area code is divided into two sections. One section retains the current area code and the other section receives the new area code. I think it's the last map in your handout is alternative 6. A description of the split line follows along the rate center boundaries in a north/south direction. So if you were to look

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at this red line here, it will follow the rate area boundaries. It runs west of Random Lakes and curves north of Minocqua and Lac Du Flambeau before turning south and running west of Tomahawk and then north of Rib Lake. The boundary line continues to run in a southerly direction west of Medford, Owen,

Neillsville and Pittsville to the edge of the area code down here at the bottom.

The industry has not recommended which side would change if this alternative was chosen. And of course no decision has been made on which side is to change. In alternative 6 the west side of the split line which is area A would have a projected life of 19 years, and the eastern side of the split area B would have a projected life of 24 years before additional relief would be required. Both the current and new area codes would retain seven-digit dialing within their own area codes. Ιf as a result of an introduction of a new area code you have to dial ten digits rather than seven digits to make a call and that call was a local call before the area code change, it will still be a local call. It is important to understand that dialing an area code does not mean you're making a toll call or a long distance call.

Now, once the PSC makes the final decision, those customers changing to the new area code would need to change stationery, advertising, signage on trucks, billboards and so on to show the correct area code. This includes business cards, invoices, letterheads, payphone signage, phones in hotel rooms, advertisements, numbers on checks and pet tags. Businesses with PBXs would need changes made in their systems to reflect the area code change. Burglar and fire alarm companies with customers in the area that changes might need to update their equipment. And of course friends, relatives, business associates would need to be notified of the change.

When introducing a new area code, there is an adjustment period commonly known as permissive dialing. And also if the method is a geographic split, there is a recorded announcement period at the end of this permissive period. With the permissive dialing period, customers may reach numbers in the area that is to be changed by either dialing the old area code or the new area code or using the seven digits. During the permissive period customers are encouraged to make calls using the new area code. However, if they forget or their

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equipment hasn't been changed yet, they will be able to complete a call anyway. This permissive period usually lasts several months. At the end of the permissive period, all calls must be made using the correct area code. If the incorrect area code is dialed, the customer will reach a recorded announcement stating the new area code, and they must hang up and redial the number using the correct area code.

Now, the other alternative we'll talk about today is alternative 1 which is the map here on the right. If the PSC decides to implement the overlay, the current geographic area now using 715 area code will be assigned another area code to be used at the same time, as shown on the map. existing area code customers would not change their numbers and there would be no split line, only the requirement that all calls be made by dialing the area code before dialing the seven-digit number. This includes local calls. Please remember if a call before the new area code was a local call, it remains a local call no matter the number of digits you dial. New customers or existing customers requesting additional numbers may be assigned numbers from the new area code. The projected life

of the proposed overlay would be approximately 22 years.

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Now, when introducing a new area code overlay, there is also an adjustment period commonly known as a permissive dialing period. With the permissive dialing period, customers may reach numbers in the area that is to be overlaid by either dialing the area code plus the number or the old way, just using the seven-digit number for local calls. During the permissive period, customers are encouraged to make calls using 10 digits. However, if they forget or their equipment hasn't been changed yet, they will be able to complete a call This permissive period usually lasts anyway. several months. At the end of the permissive period, all calls must be made using the area code. If the number is dialed without the area code, the customer will reach a recorded announcement stating they must hang up and redial the number using an area code.

Once the PSC makes the final decision, those existing customers in the 715 area code may need to change stationery, advertising, signage on trucks, billboards and so on to show the correct area code, especially if only the seven-digit number

is shown. This includes business cards, invoices, letterheads, payphone signage, phones in hotel rooms, advertisements, numbers on checks and pet tags. And of course businesses with PBXs would need changes made in their systems to reflect the area code change. Burglar and fire alarm companies with customers in the area that changes might need to update their equipment for ten-digit dialing. Friends, relatives and business associates would need to be notified of the change as well.

Now I'll turn the program back to Joyce.

MS. DINGMAN: Thank you, Joe. For folks who have come in later, I wanted to remind you that at the back of the room there is a comment form that you can use to fill out your comments after the hearing. And it also tells you other ways you can send comments in to us if you don't want to sit down and write it out tonight.

But now we're ready to hear your thoughts on this subject. If you've got a letter or resolution or something that you've brought in writing, you can give that to Kathy. Or you can mail it in to us later. That's fine. So when I call your name, if you'd state your name and spell it for our court reporter over here. First, Senator

Sheila Harsdorf.

DIRECT TESTIMONIAL STATEMENT

BY MS. HARSDORF: Well, thank you. I'd like to welcome the commissioners and Mr. Cocke to River Falls, western Wisconsin, where we're heavily influenced by the Twin Cities and Minnesota. But it's a privilege for -- to have you here and to allow citizens from western Wisconsin the opportunity to speak to the issue of a new area code.

We know that this is inevitable, it's actually one of the probably downsides of the growth that we're experiencing here in this part of the state. But we also appreciate all the benefits that go along with that growth. And we know that a new area code is going to be an inconvenience for someone. We understand that.

As I looked at this -- at the options that have come forth, I think there is a -- and the reaction and the responses that I've heard from people in this area, there is a couple of points that I wanted to make today. One is there is a preference to go with a geographical split, that there is a recognition that an overlay -- oftentimes we associate an area code with a region and so we

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can identify approximately where someone is from through the use of an area code. We would lose that with an overlay.

And then as we look at the geographical split, as I said, obviously, and Mr. Cocke, you outlined the inconveniences to businesses in particular with a change in area code, it actually does get quite expensive. But when we look at the growth occurring in our part of the state, the reality is while someone will be inconvenienced, whichever area, if you choose to go with the geographical split, the reality is in western Wisconsin, more than just our residents will be inconvenienced. Because of the implications and the associations that we have with eastern Minnesota, particularly the Twin Cities and Duluth, a change in the area code here would affect more than just Wisconsin residences and businesses. It would affect Minnesota business as well.

And so for that reason, that's one of the reasons I think it makes sense to consider retaining, if you choose to go with the geographical split, to retain the 715 area code in western Wisconsin because of the implications not only on our residents but businesses and individuals in

Minnesota. Obviously that can impact the ability for people to access Wisconsin businesses from our neighboring state.

I applaud your efforts to conserve numbers. That was really -- that's one of the other things I've heard from the industry in particular, the importance of conserving numbers, and I applaud your efforts in that regard as well. But obviously as we look to needing a change, I would hope that your goal would be to minimize the inconvenience.

The second point that I wanted to make as far as -- that hopefully you will take into account is minimizing the times that residences are inconvenienced. And so when you look at the growth of this area, the projections are that a change would be needed sooner. And so again, you would be inconveniencing our residents more often than in the other area, even compared to an overlay.

And so those are the things that I would hope that you would take into account. I very much appreciate your taking time to come out, listening to the residents and taking their thoughts into account as you make this very challenging decision.

MS. DINGMAN: Thank you very much.

MS. BAKKE: Thank you.

1 (Witness excused at this time.) MR. KLASEN: I was just going to ask, were 2 you going to see if there were any questions that 3 need to be -- to clarify the presentation that Joe 4 5 had made and the statements you had made? 6 MS. DINGMAN: That's a good idea. MR. KLASEN: I didn't know if anybody 7 wanted to ask any questions. 8 MS. DINGMAN: Does anybody have questions 9 about any of the things we said before we go on? 10 11 Good point, though, Mike, thank you. 12 MR. KLASEN: Could I ask? 13 MS. DINGMAN: You certainly can. MR. KLASEN: I'm going to direct it to 14 15 Yeah, you mentioned -- I'm going to focus on 16 the geographic split option. And could you talk in 17 a little more depth as to what a customer 18 experiences, you mentioned a permissive dialing 19 period, but you talked about -- I forget the term 20 you used, six months. So if I have a small 21 business, a resort operator in Barron County in area 22 A, and that's -- we do a split and that area gets 23 the new area code, what does that resort experience as far as changing that number? And they have 24 25 customers, they have clients from Indiana who drive

up once a year. How is that going to work? Would you just expand on that a little bit.

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MR. COCKE: Sure. The industry has experienced several splits through history. And I think that the customer impact is one that we focus on quite a bit when we look at these alternatives, where can we draw the split line to get a balance in the projected lives. And that's what we do initially. And then they start looking at, well, what are the impacts on either side of the split line. And if you have a particular customer that their number changes, then you start thinking, well, does this -- is this a business customer, as you said, say it's a resort hotel and they rely on summer clientele. And so it's -- and it may be some winter clientele as well.

But the fact remains if they don't have an 800 number that's immune from an area code split, their area code is part of their revenue stream and their area code and telephone number. So if their telephone number changes, meaning their area code changes — their seven-digit number would remain the same, but the area code changes, then that customer if he doesn't have a real good advertising campaign and he's always advertising and he has follow-up

with every one of his individual clients, they're going to drop off the radar after the permissive dialing period and the recorded announcement period.

And, for instance, let's say we have a six-month permissive dialing period where people can dial the old number as well as the new number and still complete the call. Then afterwards you might have an either three- to six-month recorded announcement period where if you dial the old number you get a recording that says the area code you dialed has changed, the new area code is this, please hang up and dial the correct area code. At the end of that permissive period -- or that recorded period, these prefixes will get reassigned back into the old area code.

So there is kind of a double effect of a split. The end user's telephone number changes, his clientele, he may hang onto his old number and after it gets reassigned he may get an entirely new customer assigned back into anywhere in the area that retained the old area code. He will also lose his business of that customer because he can't be called anymore.

We have -- in California we had a geographic split. A business made cardboard boxes.

He had his business number stamped on his boxes.

And his customers would call in a new order when they got down to the bottom of the pile and would just look at the number on the box, dial and order more boxes. And after that split took place and the end of the recorded announcement period, his business dropped off -- significantly and he was very upset.

So this is a case in point what can happen in the geographic split. Now, with the geographic splits, your -- everybody gets to enjoy the seven digit dialing of course and the identity is -- it's still there, it's just kind of masked with an overlay of course. But this is a choice that we have to add another area code. And of course people want to know, well, what about getting another line, maybe a business wants to add additional lines and they may fear that if they get the line, second or third line or a series of rotary numbers from a new area code, will they work. And they will work with the new switches, electronic switches. So you don't have to worry about adding a second area code for lines for a business.

The other thing was the service providers that have existing resources today, unless they're

completely out of 715 numbers, they will still have
a supply of 715 numbers. So it's not going to be a
flash cut where all of a sudden there is no more 715
numbers left. What we're really here for is we're
running out of prefixes and we have to do area code
relief at the full prefix level. So out of the
prefix there is 10,000 numbers, and out of a full
area code there is actually 7.9 million numbers
available. But because these prefixes are assigned
by rate areas, we have to add a new area code when
we run out of those prefixes.
So I don't think there is an alarmist
attitude needed for actually running out of 715
numbers for growth.
MS. HARSDORF: Okay, a question. We
recall Twin Cities split the area they had a
geographical split a few years ago. How what
areas have done the overlay and how has that been
received?
MR. COCKE: How has it been what?
MS. HARSDORF: Where has the overlay been
used and how is that received given the fact of the
inconvenience of having to dial the additional
numbers?
MR. COCKE: The we've got many

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overlays. We've got southern California did theirs, did one last year in 310, 424 overlay. There is overlays in Dallas, Houston, Atlanta, Fort Worth. Denver has an overlay, there is overlays in New York. There is quite a few of them. think that the -- there is human nature to resist change. I don't want to dial ten digits. Those people that live in a pretty high populated area, if you're making a lot of phone calls like I do, I rarely dial seven-digit numbers anymore to tell you the truth. And I'm in California, so everything is one plus 10 even if it's a local call across area code boundaries. And the technology that we have today is that so many people have speed dialing features on their phones, you know, if you have a cell phone, how many times do you really redial the -- that number that you're frequently dialing, you don't really dial it, you select where the last time you called it and then you hit your send and so it's there.

So the reception has been -- it's always mixed, but I think in the long term there is the benefit of not having to lose your telephone number, the businesses. So -- and there is members of the industry here that they can personally attest to

their customers' response too.

MS. DINGMAN: We have some information that actually Joe gave us that Kathy happened to put together just in case a question came up. And from 1995 to 2000, 111 new area codes were implemented. 21 of those were overlays and 90 were splits. But from 2001 to 2007, there were 49 new area codes, 27 were overlays and 22 were splits.

So overlays have become more common as time has gone on. And I think what we've heard at -- is that there is disruption right after you make the change, whatever change you make. And over time that disruption and upset disappears and people are okay with it. So it's just which evil do you want to choose, you know, there is disruption whichever choice you make.

MS. BAKKE: And if I could add something, shortly before the meeting started, AT&T was kind enough to share a different perspective on the statistics that Joyce was just speaking about. And Mr. Klasen had looked at a point in August, taken a date in August and looked forward at relief plans that have been approved and are in the process of being implemented. And according to figures that he was able to obtain, of the 33 area code relief plans

that are currently under way across the nation, 21 of them that have been approved are overlays. And so it's kind of an interesting perspective, the data that we had gotten, it was about a half and half split, and it looks as though more recent plans that have been approved have been of an overlay.

MR. COCKE: I want to add, this doesn't mean -- first of all, you know, NANPA is not advocating a split or an overlay. We're a neutral third-party administrator. And splits are still being made. New Mexico, single area code state, they decided to do a split. They are retaining their 505 area code in the Albuquerque and Santa Fe area, and the rural part of the state, more parts of the rural area are changing to the new area code. Las Cruces has significant across state boundary commercial with going into Texas and El Paso area. So there is an impact there. There is some areas where they were able to dial seven digits going across state boundaries and that had to be eliminated.

There is always these little nuances with -- every area code are so unique that they're different from state to state, and it's really up to the individual states and the commissions to decide

what they want to do, and that's what these meetings are all about.

MR. KNEGENDORF: I have a question on the split between -- if the split was looked at, what about, Joe, how would the EAS work? I mean let's say you take Thorp and Owen there and you'd look at the cross there, one would have a different area and one would have the 715. It would all be ten then, right, back and forth?

MR. COCKE: That's correct. Even though it's an extended area of service and maybe somebody pays an extra fee for monthly extended service, it would still be a ten-digit call. It wouldn't change the cost of the call, just change the digits that are dialed.

MS. DINGMAN: Any other questions before we move on? Okay. Larry, I have you as our next speaker.

DIRECT TESTIMONIAL STATEMENT

BY MR. KNEGENDORF: I'm Larry Knegendorf with Baldwin Telecom. We serve the area exchanges in 698 and 684 in Baldwin/Woodville area. I know that back in 190 -- or 2002, we started talking about this split and whether we should have an overlay, what is the best option. Then it kind of

went away. Now it's resurfaced again. You know, Senator Harsdorf brings up a point about our metropolitan area or economic situations here in Pierce and St. Croix County; and really as an industry spokesman, I don't have a good opinion on this, you know, I feel for everyone when we go through these types of situations. Yes, we would like to probably see 715 in area A and forget about the overlay. Then I come in here today and I look at the longevity of an overlay versus the split. I probably won't be around, but that's to the fact that there is a little more longevity.

I know that there is the pros and cons of everything when we get in these types of situations. I agree with Joe and Commission staff and I'd like to thank them for coming. I'm sorry I didn't address that in the beginning, but I really appreciate your coming up here. Is to the fact is that probably everybody is pretty much familiar when you have the cell phone what's on the ten-digit dialing. I think it's something that -- it's around and I think it will be here for a while.

It's a new -- it's what do you do and what don't you do. You know, that's the big thing. And I agree with what you're saying, Joe, is

technological-wise we change some routing things, that's probably going to take us a couple days to change some routing, as far as equipment-wise we don't need to put the investment in that.

So when I look at it as an industry manager and look at the pros and the cons, you know, as I read the information and that, and you are correct, Joe, the Commission has the right to make the decision on whether we do the split or the overlay. I came today because I felt it was important to try and not sway anybody. I'm just saying if the Commission is going to make the final decision and I guess whatever the Commission goes with, we as the telecommunications provider will try and do the blessings of what they want.

And I know -- like I said, again, I come here to say I know it's not easy, we'd like to have this and we'd like to have that. But really our company is kind of standing neutral on this. I think in 2002, I think our state association -- which will be filing comments with the Public Service Commission. Before I came here I talked to the representative of our association and, you know, there is a handful for the split and a handful for the overlay. And I think that I'm here to say our

company, Baldwin Telecom is kind of neutral on this at this time because, again, I go back to say that the Public Service Commission staff will have the final stamp on this. So that's the comments that I had. I wanted to make sure -- I was close here so I wanted to make sure I came here and shared with you my thoughts.

MS. DINGMAN: Thank you very much. David Brummel.

DIRECT TESTIMONIAL STATEMENT

BY MR. BRUMMEL: Good afternoon. I'm

David Brummel, and I'm a local taxpayer for 30-some

years. I own a business and employ a bunch of

people, been at it working my tail off for a long

time, folks, let me tell you. I respect everybody

that's ever come in my place, ever done anything,

ever set a brick and mortar on the ground, okay.

Now, as far as that goes, those existing people, brick and mortar people are very important. It isn't just your business cards or the printed boxes. It's the whole package you're talking about. If you do not overlay this, you will bump so many people that have so many decades that it isn't even funny. I'm not neutral like you, sir. I am not neutral at all. I am extremely agitated that I

could lose what my family's had for 30-some years. And everybody I know and do business with. 15 percent of the product that we manufacture -- we make modeling clays, we're in the self-hardening synthetic clays. And I sell to all the schools, museums, taxidermists, wildlife artists, doll makers all over the place. Charlie Brown and Snoopy are loaded with my clay. They're just loaded. You ever see any of that stuff, you go to children's museums, you go anywhere, you're looking at my clay for 30 years.

So we're just not anybody, we're somebody that actually have been down in the ground with our face in the ground, people standing on our back for 30 years. We can finally start to breathe a little bit. I need a new building really bad. I need one severely. I haven't built one yet because it takes real money and real people like me and my customers have to pay for it.

If I have to reroute my life because of this 715 getting erased for some new people coming in, it's going to be very, very painful. I can't tell you how painful. And not just my brick and mortar business. It's the future. My kids are taking this business over too. Okay, you work hard.

15 percent of every pound of clay I make, it goes out of the country, Sweden, Germany, France,
Australia. These people call in the middle of the night. Six months is not enough to erase that phone number for 30 years in their logs, okay. Whoever gets my phone number is going to regret it. They'll be calling this Commission up making a real whale of a stink and they'll be giving them a new number because somebody who doesn't speak English will be trying to talk to them. Okay.

There is no reason that you should be catering to new people. There is no paying for the new people whatsoever. New people coming in, they're setting their lives up, they got their business, whatever. If you split this up and you force people to do -- all be even and everybody be the same, well, you're all going to be miserable, okay, and especially the people who have been paying the taxes for the State of Wisconsin, for the federal government, the people like us who employ people, okay. We're going to be so unbelievably burdened by this. New people, what is it, they got their cell phone, they run around, they punch a button, it does ten digits right now. Okay. We're hard line. We're brick and mortar. Think about

that, think about the fact that you cannot destroy brick and mortar if you want tax dollars to come into your place. There is a lot of places that are not going to take this very well. And the cost is not a thousand, it's not 5,000, it's not 10,000. I mean it's tens of thousands of dollars to get that phone number off of every repeated box that I've put out forever and ever. Joe is so unbelievably on the mark when he said that that I almost flipped out of my chair, okay. Okay.

We are talking about wow, you know, customers coming and customers going. Taxes, money, revenue. Does the State of Wisconsin like that kind of stuff? Well, this community does, this is a nice community, we need the stuff to happen. We cannot shut this down by telling some people who have been here for a long time that the new people are coming in and now you all gotta do double back flips every day. Well, that just isn't going to work. Okay.

So I would really, really, really like the Commission and people to think about who's been on the ground, who's been paying the bills, who's going to pay the bills after they slam everybody. It ain't the new people that ain't even settled in yet. It's the guys who are there and the gals who are

it's the guys who are there and the gars who are

there and their families, okay. It's so important.

You cannot cater to the abusers out there.

Okay. If there wasn't all this cell phone stuff going on, all the hard land lines wouldn't have a problem. We're a bunch of land line people at AUES Studio. The Brummel family, we got a bunch of land lines. Yeah, my girls all got cell phones, whatever, I don't have one personally because they can get me on six or eight land lines that I have.

But the truth of the matter is that those cell phones don't indicate an area anyhow. You can have a cell phone and you can -- you stop anybody in the street, every darn person walking on the street and ask them what the area code is of their cell phone and it's going to be several of them. It has no relationship to geography whatsoever.

I don't need a cell phone.

Therefore splitting it is old news.

Splitting and making hardships is old news, okay.

Let's get over this. Let's get to the future. You want people to have numbers, I'll give them a number, I'll give them a nice number. They'll like it, okay. But it won't be my phone number that I've had for 30 years and nobody's going to call in the middle of the night from Germany and expect somebody

to fill a clay order, okay.

Now, this is serious business. I'm bummed that nobody is here. This place should be packed. There should be people standing on the street about this. Apparently, you know, maybe they don't care, maybe they didn't think about it. Maybe they didn't invest enough into their life. Maybe life is too easy for these people. Okay. It's not easy for us that are down in the trenches every day.

So I just want you guys to remember that, that this is just one of a series of things that are very, very hard for people who tow the rope because we tow the rope every day. And I tend to tow the rope. And I thank you very much for helping me stay on line. Thank you.

MS. DINGMAN: Thank you very much. Is there anybody else who'd like to speak? No? Okay. I want to remind you about the comment forms in the back of the room. You can either fill it out now or it will tell you other ways you can turn in the comments to us. Commissioners see everything, so it gets the same consideration if it's handed in here or mailed in or done on the web.

If nobody has anything else, thank you -- MS. BUMP: When is the time line? When

1	would you like to have decisions made in terms of if
2	it's overlay or
3	MS. DINGMAN: October 5th.
4	MS. BAKKE: October 5th would be the last
5	day that we're excepting public comments on the 715
6	area code. But if I understand your question,
7	you're wondering when a decision would be made on
8	this case?
9	MS. DINGMAN: Oh, the decision, sorry.
10	MS. BUMP: Is this something in the next
11	year, is this a three-year plan or five-year plan?
12	MS. BAKKE: There is time involved in
13	implementing any decision that's made. So although
14	we don't have a specific date as our deadline for
15	making the decision, our staff would hope that a
16	decision would be made in the early part of 2008 so
17	that there would be adequate time for industry to
18	make the necessary arrangements to implement
19	whichever decision is made and it would also allow
20	for adequate time to do customer education as well.
21	MS. DINGMAN: Anything else? Okay. Thank
22	you very much for coming. We really appreciate it.
23	(The hearing concluded at 2:00 p.m.)
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      STATE OF WISCONSIN
 2
      MILWAUKEE COUNTY
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                 I, LYNN M. BAYER, RMR, Certificate of Merit
 5
      Reporter with the firm of Gramann Reporting Company, 710
      North Plankinton, Suite 710, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, do
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7
     hereby certify that I reported the foregoing proceedings,
      and that the same is true and correct in accordance with
8
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      my original machine shorthand notes.
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      Lynn M. Bayer
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      Certificate of Merit Reporter
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